A NEW SPECIES OF GALINSOGA (ASTERACEAE-HELIANTHEAE) FROM DURANGO, MEXICO

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Routine identification of recent collections from northern Mexico has revealed the following novelty:

Galinsoga spellenbergii B. L. Turner, sp. nov.

G. longipes accedens sed achaeniis compressis ad marginem ciliatis, paleis linearibus, receptaculis valde conicis, etc.

Erect slender annuals 15-20 cm high. Stems striate, pubescent with glandular trichomes. Leaves opposite, ovate, 1.5-2.5 cm long, 0.7-1.0 cm wide; petioles 2-5 mm long; blades 3-nervate from the base, glabrous or nearly so, the margins remotely deticulate. Heads 1-3 to a branch, borne terminal or axillary, the ultimate peduncles glandular-pubescent, 1.5-4.5 cm long, usually bearing but a single bract. Involucre glabrous, hemispheric 3.0-3.5 mm high, 5.5-6.5 mm across, 2-seriate; bracts (outer) ovate, somewhat keeled, the inner bracts broadly oblanceolate, somewhat scarious. Receptacle conical, ca 4.5 mm high, ca 2 mm across, the chaff linear and unlobed, seemingly persistent. Ray florets 5; corollas white, the tubes ca 1.5 mm long, pubescent, the ligules 4-5 mm long, 3-lobed, the sinuses ca 2 mm. Disk florets numerous; corollas yellow, ca 2 mm long, the tube ca 0.7 mm long, the throat campanulate, ca 1.3 mm long, the lobes ca 0.5 mm long, reflexed. Anthers ca 1.1 mm long, the appendages eglandular. Ray and disk achenes similar, ca 3.5 mm long, ca 2 mm wide, broadly obovate, decidedly flattened and incurved, glabrous with striking hyaline ciliate margins, the latter ca 0.3 mm wide; pappus of 8 membranous erose scales ca 1 mm long, orepappose.

TYPE: MEXICO. DURANGO: 106 road mi NW of Santiago Papasquiaro, on road to Topia, 1 mi W of Cienaga Nuestra Senora, ca 2200 m, R. Spellenberg & J. Zimmerman 6652 (holotype TEX; isotypes, according to label data, CIANOC, MEXU, NMC, NY).

Galinsoga spellenbergii superficially resembles G. longipes Canne and was so identified by Cronquist. It will key to that species in Canne's (1977) revision of Galinsoga. It is different in possessing conical receptacles, unlobed linear pales, campanulate corollas, flattened, incurved, broadly obovate, achenes with strikingly ciliate margins. Indeed, because of the achenal characters, it is difficult to position in any of the several sections of Galinsoga recognized by Canne. It has the receptacle and pales of Sect. Stenocarpha, the elongate peduncles of Sect. Elata (which appears to be as well situated in the genus Sabazia as

in Galinsoga), and the ray florets of Sect. Galinsoga. But the flattened, incurved, marginally ciliate, achenes are unique (The width of the ciliation is considerably exaggerated in Fig. 1, below). Nevertheless I would position the species in Galinsoga as currently circumscribed (Canne, 1978), but the genus has certainly become a very heterogeneous grouping and perhaps should be combined with the earlier Sabazia, for the sect. Elata of Galinoga would sit with equal equanimity in the latter genus, as perhaps would Alliospermum, as noted, but not favored, by Robinson (1979). If all three were united, oh woe, the earliest generic name would become the recently resurrected Alliospermum (Robinson, 1979). But it might come to that given a rigorous reappraisal.

The present species was collected in an "overgrazed opening in canyon bottom with fir, pine, oak." It is named for the first listed collector, a sound systematist, and prolific collector of the desert southwest who is a Professor of Biology at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

LITERATURE CITED

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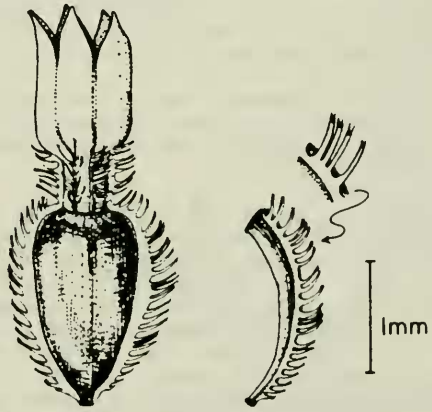

Fig. 1. Detail of disk floret.